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Week 2 Quiz

10 questions

*Passed*

*Passed, but unverified*

*Failed*

**/** points earned (%)

Quiz passed!

You haven't passed yet. You need at least  to pass.

Review the material and try again!  You have 3 attempts every 8 hours.

Identity-verification is pending: We will manually review your photo within a few days.

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Load Error!

1  
point

1.

Suppose I define the following function in R



1

2

3

cube <- function(x, n) {

x^3

}

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

What is the result of running



1

cube(3)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

in R after defining this function?



A warning is given with no value returned.



The users is prompted to specify the value of 'n'.



The number 27 is returned



An error is returned because 'n' is not specified in the call to 'cube'

1  
point

2.

The following code will produce a warning in R.



1

2

3

4

x <- 1:10

if(x > 5) {

x <- 0

}

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Why?



You cannot set 'x' to be 0 because 'x' is a vector and 0 is a scalar.



The expression uses curly braces.



'x' is a vector of length 10 and 'if' can only test a single logical statement.



There are no elements in 'x' that are greater than 5



The syntax of this R expression is incorrect.

1  
point

3.

Consider the following function



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

f <- function(x) {

g <- function(y) {

y + z

}

z <- 4

x + g(x)

}

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

If I then run in R



1

2

z <- 10

f(3)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

What value is returned?



16



4



7



10

1  
point

4.

Consider the following expression:



1

2

3

4

5

6

x <- 5

y <- if(x < 3) {

NA

} else {

10

}

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

What is the value of 'y' after evaluating this expression?



5



3



10



NA

1  
point

5.

Consider the following R function



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

h <- function(x, y = NULL, d = 3L) {

z <- cbind(x, d)

if(!is.null(y))

z <- z + y

else

z <- z + f

g <- x + y / z

if(d == 3L)

return(g)

g <- g + 10

g

}

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Which symbol in the above function is a free variable?



f



z



d



L



g

1  
point

6.

What is an environment in R?



a list whose elements are all functions



a special type of function



an R package that only contains data



a collection of symbol/value pairs

1  
point

7.

The R language uses what type of scoping rule for resolving free variables?



dynamic scoping



compilation scoping



global scoping



lexical scoping

1  
point

8.

How are free variables in R functions resolved?



The values of free variables are searched for in the working directory



The values of free variables are searched for in the global environment



The values of free variables are searched for in the environment in which the function was defined



The values of free variables are searched for in the environment in which the function was called

1  
point

9.

What is one of the consequences of the scoping rules used in R?



R objects cannot be larger than 100 MB



All objects must be stored in memory



All objects can be stored on the disk



Functions cannot be nested

1  
point

10.

In R, what is the parent frame?



It is the package search list



It is always the global environment



It is the environment in which a function was called



It is the environment in which a function was defined



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0 questions unanswered

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